WITH MODERN. THE HISTORY OF GREECE. From its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. By Adolf Holm. Translated from the German by Frederick Clarke, formerly Taylorian Scholar in the University of Oxford. Vol. IV. The Green-Macedonian Age, the period of the Kings and the Leagues, from the death of Alexander down to the incorporation of the last Macedonian monarchy in the Roman Empire. Octavo. Pp. xill. 636. The Macmillan Company.

A special characteristic of the history of which this is the last volume is the comparison which Holm makes at every opportunity between ancient and modern life. His conception of Greek history is that it is not a mere antiquarian study, but a vivid lesson as to modern tendencies. The parallel is not obvious at every stage of Hellenic affairs. But it is striking from the date of Alexander's career onward to the political collapse of the Greek States. If history ever repeated itself, then the world has been passing for the last century on a vastly enlarged theatre through precisely the same experiences as it did in Alexandrian times. inference is plain. If we wish to anticipate rationally and scientifically what is going to happen in the next century we must see what happened in that old time which tested in its small way about all the possibilities of human nature Suppose we call Alexander, Napoleon; Rome Anglo-Saxonia-thanks to the French for that phrase-Parthia, Russia. A mere glance at a map of the world will tell us the rest. The At lantic Ocean is to the modern world what the Mediterranean was to the ancients. Just as Greece stood between the real contestants in the final struggle for empire, so the so-called Latin States of Europe jut out in a hollow angle against the line of the Anglo-Saxon. In the hollow of the angle rest Germany and Austria like Macedonia and Thessaly against the Grecian The Mediterranean is the Propontis now, and beyond, now as then unchanged by all the lapse of centuries, is the Orient. The parallel descends to the personality of individual men. Holm quotes a suggestive comparison made by the French writer, Reinach, between the Russian and the Parthian autocrats. Across the ages, says the rhetorical Frenchman, Mithridates gives his hand to Peter the Great, the modern sovereign whose character presents the greatest analogies to his own. Both fixed the task of their successors. The world is now getting round again to the problem which both anticipated, the problem which Rome tried in vain to solve, and which is just as likely as not to prove insoluble again. In the face of this problem the Latin nations of Europe are talking of leagues and federations, just as the Greeks did. The foremost doctrine of the Angle-Saxon is, with a necessary geographical change, the exact counterpart of the Roman demand, Europe for the Europeans. Holm evidently wrote with a smile the phrase "Monroe Dectrine of the Romans." But just as the as sertion of Rome was the safety of the Greek civilization, so the dictum of Canning and Monroe carried out to its logical fulness of meaning is the best assurance the present can get from the rather cloudy future. It means to each his own, to the nations that are factors in civilization their rights as such, but political power only to these nations that can wield it without

going insane. To Alexander the possibility of Roman domination was as unforeseen as to Napoleon was that Anglo-Saxon union which is still only one of the startling possibilities of civilization. The face of Rome in his time and long afterward was turned to the West. Her world was one which he ignored. When he wept for a new world to conquer he never even surmised that there was a battle ready for him on every square mile between Macedon and the German Ocean. He saw nothing beyond the boundaries of ancient civilization, and had no device for uniting and controlling this except the one already worn out of a personal military despotism. Holm says that the lesson which Alexander lived not long enough to learn was one that his great successor failed in, too. Pyrrhus had no patience and no brains for anything but war. Cæsar, he holds against Mommsen, to have failed in his absolutism, the real creator of the Roman Empire being the cold and cruel but practical Augustus, who knew how to divide power with the Senate and the local self-governhimself. Napoleon was successful only so as his ambition seemed consonant with liberty, and Cromwell died just in time to save his reputation. Like Napoleon's, Alexander's empire fell into its original fragments. Thus the era that immediately followed his death was really one of restoration, except that everywhere there were new dynasties. But this dynastic change was in line with the experience of Aslatics. They were accustomed to seeing worn-out families succeeded by fresh ones, and life had been going just the same with them under one group of rulers as under another, ever since Xisuthros escaped the flood. Over their heads these new rulers from Macedonia strove for the possession of one region or another, But that also was a familiar sight. The novelt; la in this, that these new rulers opened the whole of Asia as far as the Ganges to new and very stirring ideas. Probably there were Crispis then as now to point out that Asia would be Hellenized if somebody did not take care. The Greek went as far as he could in every direction, carrying with him his literature and his political notions. Greek politics and the most attractive features of Greek literature both required a peculiar setting. The Oriental storyteller never needed more than a bench to sit on, a half-dozen listeners, and a rabab to keep his voice in tune. But the Greek drama needed a theatre and actors, and these required an audience which only cities could furnish.

Greek politics presupposed cities, each free and supreme in its own district. An inconvenience with the old Greek cities was that they had to fight for freedom. For that reason they had to be built in a shabby way, with all the beautiful and valuable things, the treasure, the temples and the works of art crowded upon a narrow fortified hilltop. The Acropolis of Athens at its best looked more like a vast museum than like an open part of a city. Unconsciously the later Greeks remedied this, especially in Asia. The business of fighting was absorbed by the kings, who had to keep armies in any case, while the cities grew up with every privilege except that of making war on their own account. This division of labor does not seem to have been intentional. It was just the natural result of Greek human nature working toward an ideal which was as attractive to kings and artists and architects as it was to common people and philosophers. War was kept at frontiers as much as possible, while the kings chose sites and founded towns without walls, but with wide streets and gay gardens, where there was room for a work of art, a temple or a statue to be seen. The Greeks in the limitless Orient added to their other poetry "the poetry of space." They made their cities beautiful and comfortable and luxurious, and in this way they anticipated on a small scale the most attractive problems of modern life. Moderns with their big towns are just getting around to the ideas which the Asiatic Greeks put in practice in what may well be called the nineteenth century of the ancient civilization.

same thing happened which has happened within the ken of men now living. The Greeks had exhausted their fund of abstract speculation. They studied Aristotle and Plato much as we study Kant and Leibnitz now to see if they had intellect enough to follow those old thinkers. But they really worked on the lines laid down by Zeno and Epicurus. They allowed Zeno to give them hints for life beyond this world, and they took their cue for the present

In the midst of this coinfort and luxury the

natural science, and natural science was the main study of the Alexandrian period, just as it is the main study of our own times. The age | praise or comment." became an age of realism. Art must copy nature, the drama must present on the stage have better chance for promotion, but being copies of the people who were living and breathing on the benches in front. The poetry of society reproduced the women of society. If any revolted from this medernity, they simply carried the same rendencies to faithful reproduction of what they saw into another field, that of archeology. Surely no one needs to be told No. 19 until that number has become vacant by how we have reproduced all this activity in our own time even to the minutest detail. The difference is that we have magnified it a thousandfold. It was with keen insight as to the universal qualities of his own age and its immediate successors that Tennyson chose to make himself intimate with the works of Theoc For the latter was the only poet in the closing Greek period whose genius conquered the scientific tendencies of his time and made them subservient to his purpose. No pedant in the Alexandrian Muse im was more observant than he, and yet there is no trace of care in his verse any more than there is in Tennyson's innumerable allusions to natural phenomena. The climax of all this scientific and scholastic and poetical activity was in the temper of the peop in general. Toward the elaborate histories and scientific treatises-and that was an age of big books, just as this is, in certain fields-the generality of readers was as indifferent as now Epic was supposed then to be no longer possible notion which is frequent now. What the com mon run of readers doted on was short stories and little poems, adapted, says Holm, "for a highly cultivated, luxurious society, which does not like to dwell too long on the same subject. It really looks as if Holm had picked up a nine teenth century magazine by mistake while he

was looking for his Callimachus and Herondas.

With such comparisons as these in mind, the

outlook for the future would be a sad one, were

it not that after all this Alexandrian littleness

In pointing to these parallels between modern

life and the closing decades of Greek independ-

ence. Holm is fully aware of a danger which he

incurs from these who say that the Greek race

was decadent. He meets these theorists boldly

He insists that Greek mankind was never more

athletic, never fitter for military life, never bet-

came Lucretius and Virgil.

ter with hand and foot than in the times of Alexander's successors. He maintains, too, that in public life the Greek was as keen and capable as ever. What really happened was that the world as a whole got beyond the Greek's grasp His whole conception of politics was embraced in what the modern American phrase describes as local self-government. Of wide empire he had no conception. The moment that somebody came with an empire which left his little city government to itself, he relapsed into political wardship. He was content to be ruled as long as his superiors left him his traditional activi-"If, then," asks Holm, "the Greek cities under the Empire managed their own police, building, public worship, instruction and subordinate legal administration, either singly or in common, in what respect did they fall short of the freedom enjoyed by a Swiss canton, a State in the North American Union or of the German Empire?" It stands to reason, also, that people who have so much to do for themselves in this public way must have at least moderate degree of morality. They would not have the time to be utterly bad. The worst of them were the royal idlers, like the Ptolemies and the ironical designations which the Greeks applied to these personages show that, though the people were not Puritans, they had a sens of ethical fitness. To fasten upon a king the title of Benefactor Fatbelly was certainly no addition to his divinity. On the other hand, the practice of the Greeks in voting any and every foreign benefactor a god Holm takes to be the most distinct indication that the ancient world had outrun all its original ideas. A logical result of the Greek religion was destroying that religion, and we have yet to see the nation that can do without genuine reverence. Individuals In large measure created a new religion, exem new and pure theory could not be infused into the traditional worship of the cities. Nor could individual excellence make up for public defects in a system that was almost outgrown. The main reliance of those who condemn the Greeks individually is the satire of the comi poets. But Holm compares this ancient drama with the English drama of the Restoration, and declares that Greeks can no more be judged by the one than Englishmen can be by the other. If high-flown moral sentiments are to be made a test, the Greeks are as good as the moderns; better, perhaps, since they were sometimes original, while we have stolen ours mostly from these very Greeks. A notorious example of this is Bismarch's resounding phrase, "We Germans fear God and nothing else." This goes back to that systematic and persistent assassin Philip V of Macedonia, who said on one occasion that he himself feared none but the gods. Nor is this rhetorical exuberance in moderns the only fotble copied from these Asiatic Greeks. The latter stuck is titles long after they had lost the offices, so that Asiarchs were as common in Syria as colonels in Kentucky, or mayors in Switzerland, or judges in the Far West.

Finally, Holm has something pertinent to say about that eternal Oriental problem which has never yet been solved. About all the learning and insight of that day, whether literary, religious, philosophical, legal or political, was at the command of Rome and Greece combined. Yet Asia shook them off in the end, retaining only here and there a distorted trace of their influence. There are people in the passes of the great mountains who say they are descended from Alexander's soldiers. There are innumerable miraculous legends of Alexander himself. There are faint traces of the Platonic dialogue in India. There are Arabian hero tales of Rûm. and that is about all. What Holm says in effect is that the permanent conquest of the East by force is impossible. In the end, the conqueror is swept away. The Romans had their difficulties about a scientific frontier, just as the Anglo-Indians have theirs to-day. Of course, this scientific frontier was good just as long as the Parthians kept quiet. If they chose to fight then they could keep up perpetual war two thousand miles from Rome. The lesson which Holm draws from Roman and Greek experience is that "the only way to settle with the East is to vanquish her intellectually." This remark is one that may come very handy to the aggressive Anglo-Saxon before many years are past

"MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAVAL COMMAND-ERS' LISTS OF BRAVE FIGHTERS.

The fact that a number of officers were "named" for meritorious services in the reports made by the various commanders of ships which took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet near Santiago has caused many people to be-

mear Santiago has caused many people to believe that promotion will necessarily follow the distinction of being named.

The officers and men whose names appeared in the reports know better.

The United States Navy Regulations provide that commanding officers must report on the service and conduct of the officers under their command every three months, even in peace times, as well as after every battle or engagement in war times, and these reports are brought out and examined whenever an officer comes up for examination with a view to promotion.

For extraordinary service in battle or action the Navy Regulations prescribe as follows:

"After a battle or action of any kind the commanding officer shall require from commanders of divisions and squadrons and from captains of

life from Epicurus. To make the most of this ships a report of all the particulars thereof world men must understand it. That means coming to their notice, including a statement of the conduct of their subordinates, with a particular mention of individual instances deserving

Officers whose names appear in such reports

mentioned is only one point in their favor. Being advanced several numbers, as was done in a number of instances since hostilities with not share with the Navy. A licutenant who is No. 20 on the list of his grade cannot become promotion or some other cause. He may be prooriginal vacancy, but under ordinary conditions his promotion in the line must be from number to number and from one grade to the next

Notwithstanding this rule the President may advance an officer and, with the approval of Congress, place him ahead of his seniors.

RENT RECEIPT TAX DISCUSSED.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS SAY THE BURDEN WILL FALL ON THE VERY POOR-A

POSSIBLE MEANS OF EVASION. The decision which was printed in yesterday's papers, to the effect that all rent receipts must bear a 25-cent stamp, whether the receipt for one month or longer, and that each succeeding ceipt would likewise require the stamp, was rewith interest by real-estate agents, and was freely

allowed to stand it would work great hardships, a it was practically a tax upon persons least able to In cases where a lease is mad lease itself is stamped, and no further stamp is necessary. It is obvious, therefore, that the large class of persons who rent flats in this city for periods less than a year, and the other large cla that lives in the tenements, would be obliged to pay 25 cents each month, in addition to their rent while persons who are able to pay large rents to pay only the 25 cents required on the origina scape the burden of the tax entirely, as many the real-relate men have assumed the responsibility of the stamp in preference to haggling over real-estate men assort, however, on the oth the expenditure would involve more than they could The burder would fall most heavily upon that large class that the districts populated by the poorest foreign ele from two to three rooms, paying their monthly rents vary from \$2 to \$5 a month, and even where an entire family, from the "little mothers" to the bent old grandfathers, are working to add to the income, rent day often finds them a few cents mon in Judge Goldfogle's court last winter wher ability to pay their rent, though in many case they had paid weekly instalments, which footed up to within a few cents of the amount required From this it can readily be inferred how great an injury would result to this class if they were re quired to pay the 25 cents additional each month. In speaking of the tax yesterday, William B Van Pelt, representing George R. Rend, No. 1 Wall-st., said:

original lease ourselves, in preference to asking our tenants to do so. These leases were for a year or longer, where a tenant pays a rent of \$5,000 a year or more. Such tenants could afford to pay for the stamp, of course, but we prefer to avoid discussion and argument by affixing the stamp ourselves. If any such ruling as is reported from Washington should hold, the interests of our principals would demand that we require the tenant to pay for the stamp. Of course the 5,300 tenant would not feel to be the stamp. but in the tenement and flathouses, where the nant pays by the mouth, it would be a serious ling. We cannot afford to take chances and sricok the stamp. If we did some one on the side would make trouble for us, and there is a separatry attached. What we can do, and what we probably shall if the ruling holds is to make leases with all four tenants. If at the end of a month or two it tenants cannot live up to their leases—well, at its our business.

that is our business."
Collector Treat said he had had numerous inquiries from real estate men in regard to the ruling, and had advised them that where a lease wan tiven to a tenant for two months or longer, the recipi for eash puld for rent would not have to be tamped. In cases, however, where the receipt predied certain things, which the tenant obligated timself to do, it was thereby converted into "a nemorandum, or contract for hire, use or rent of my land, tenement or portion thereof, as provided or in Schedule A, under the title of lease," and use therefore be stamped.
Collector Treat also said that steps are under way you rarriving at a definite corclusion of the points

DENY SUBSCRIBING FOR WAR BONDS SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS PROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 3-Assistant Secretary Vander lip is now sending to subscribers about six thou sand bonds a day, and this number will be increased Recently notices of allotments have been sent to a number of people who had subscribed and knowledge of the transaction, the indications being parties without authority, with a view to getting possession of the bonds in violation of the spirit of the law. These cases are under investigation. There are also a large number under suspicion from other causes, aggregating in amount several millions, so that it vill be impossible to state the maximum amount which eventually will be allotted until all these cases are decided.

SOLVING WAR TAX PROBLEMS. VESSELS OF REGISTERED TONNAGE HAVE TO

Washington, Aug 3.-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision in a letter addressed to Collector McCord, of Cleve land, Ohlo, relative to the construction of tha part of the war revenue act, under the head of Charter Party, based upon an opinion of the At-Charter Party, based upon an opinion of the Adversor Party, based upon an opinion of the Adversor Party and the same trade, and does not apply to vessels employed in domestic trade and trade on the Great Lakes with Canada.

As the words "register tonnage" are used in the war revenue act, it is held that they relate only to vessels required to be registered in distinction from enrolled vessels and licensed vessels.

LARGE TRADING IN THE BONDS.

All issues of Government bonds showed strength of tone yesterday. The new war 3 per cent bonds were extensively traded in on the Stock Exchange at an advance to 195%. At this quotation there is a profit for every subscriber for a \$500 bond of more a profit for every subscriber for a \$500 bond of more than \$25, to say nothing of the interest. The sales on the Exchange amounted to \$756,600. It the Sub-Treasury each day now will be found a long line in front of the window where payments on the new issue are made. While there is no great rush in this department, the business is of large volume, and is averaging, it is said, from \$250,000 to \$500,000 daily.

THANKS FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.-The Chamber of Com merce of this city has received a letter from Ad miral Dewey, thanking it for resolutions adopted in his honor, and expressing his pleasure that his work in the Far East has contributed to the material welfare of San Francisco and the western coast of the United States.

MONTH'S MIND FOR SPANISH DEAD. Annapolis, Aug. 3 (Special).-The ceremony of a month's mind mass for the repose of the souls of the enemy's dead took place here to-day at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. It was for the repose of the souls of the Spanish officers and sailors

THE UNSEEN HEROES.

WORK OF THE MEN WHO COULD NOT VIEW THE BATTLE OF JULY 3.

Santiago, July 10 .- "Captain Cook, keep men below the protective deck informed of any advantage we may gain," said Commodore Schley, and, speaking loudly to overcome the roise of the frightful guns, the gallant captain of the Brooklyn said, with a smile, "I always do that, sir. I consider it necessary for the esprit de corps," and, stepping into the conning tower, he called down the tubes: "Tell the men below that the Maria Teresa is running ashore." At the same time Executive Officer Mason rushes to the firing turrets and calls in to the men the same joyful news.

It was on July 3, and the excitement first call to battle had hardly subsided on the big cruiser Brooklyn when the foregoing incident occurred. Commodore Schley stood upon a small temporary bridge running about the conning tower, while Captain Cook spent his time between the interior of the tower, where he directed the machinery, and the platform, where he could see the enemy

Fighting, for the honor of America, three better-prepared and more heavily armored ships of Spain, this splendid type of the American Navy was one mass of flame and smoke. Only one third of the entire crew could see the enemy or any part of the fight. In the big turrets halfnaked men worked behind the steel walls with no knowledge of how the battle went until they were informed by Mr. Mason, and below the protective deck fully three hundred or more men worked, under the glare of electric light, keeping this great engine of destruction mechanically at The big-turret S-inch guns could not have done their deadly shooting, even with the trained eyes guiding them, had not the men below sent up the ammunition, and the Brooklyn could not have kept side by side with the escaping vessels had it not been for the engineer and fireroom force working below the deck like flends.

WORKING THE BIG GUNS.

The men in the turrets of five-inch steel see as little as the men below deck, except that once When the ships of Spain were sighted coming out on this eventful morning the S-inch and 5-inch guns were all loaded, and in each turret, within two minutes after the summons, eleven men stood, half-naked, awaiting the word to fire. The chief of the turret, a lieutenant, is in line of his gun on the harbor and awaits the "Five thousand yards" sings out an orderly in the turret opening, and the gun goes up to the proper elevation as the lieutenant in the hood orders the elevating gears turned. The No. I man at the guns connects the electric wire to the primer with the hood's hand-firing apparatus, and all are waiting. "Commence firing" comes the order, and quickly the answer comes. The turret lieutenant's hand closes on the elecpounds of exploding powder drives a 250-pound shell from the muzzle of the great plece at a rate of 2,080 feet a second. Then, before the rear has ceased, the hand of the man in charge of that turret touches the electric lever, and the great 700 tons of steel moves quickly around until another gun of the twins was in the same

HOW THE LOADING IS DONE

Hardly has Gun No. 1 belched forth its defiance to the group of Spanish ships than the five men behind it, until this minute statues of inactivity, spring into life. Nos. 2 and 4 open the breech, wash off the mushroom and gas check with a sponge, oil the breech-plug, extract the exploded primer, and see that the vent is clear. No. 4 seizes the long bristle sponge wet with water, and, assisted by No. 3, sponges the gun, lays aside the sponge and seizes the rammer, ready to drive home the

While they have been working there has appeared at the top of the ammunition-hoist new shells and new ammunition, and the officer in command of the turret cries "Load!"

No. 5 raises the ammunition corner of the hoist and, with the assistance of No. 5 of the cession No. 5, No. 4 and No. 6 ram in the two charges of powder in packages of fifty-five pounds each, done up in serge or muslin, and it. grains weighing an ource and a quarter each, No. 2 closes the breech, No. 1 again connects the wire and the gun is ready to fire. All this has taken just four minutes, and with two guns the big turret is shooting once every two minutes.

UNDER THE PROTECTIVE DECK.

But where are the mysterious hands that send up these death-dealing charges to the guns in such a ghostlike way. Down below the waterline of the ship, beneath the protective deck that in too many battles has proved the lid to the steel coffin of hundreds of brave men, is a naked, perspiring crowd of heroes, their eyes effectually closed to the changing scene of battle, but their senses keenly alive to the fact that a torpedo or shell below, or through the armor belt, may mean death. These men worked with an energy that proves their patriotism and devotion to the flag. On this day they sent up to the various turrets and guns over 70,000 pounds of ammunition, taking it carefully out of the big magazines without accident. The men detailed in the handling-rooms of the

Brooklyn are from the fifth or pow ler division, composed of those not detailed as guns' crews, such as carpenters' and gunners' mates, servants, idlers of all kinds, and the relief watch of the engineers' division. This modley of men is of many nationalities in I is known on board the Brooklyn as "Coxey's Army," and is commanded by senior deck officer, Dr. Griffin, with four or five other officers as assistants, each assistant having charge of a section of about forty or fifty men, the whole division taking charge of all magazine holds and all space between decks during action.

WORK OF THE POWDER DIVISION At the clang of the alarm for "general quarters" the men rushed for their stations, struggling through a small steel hatch in the protective deck, and down a narrow and almost vertical ladder to the magazines and shellrooms below. The officer in charge, Dr. Griffin, hurried to the cabin for the magazine keys, grabbed the small leather bag containing them from the hand of the marine orderly on duty at the door of the captain's cabin, and rushed after his men, distributing the keys as rapidly as possible to those already standing at the boxlike tops of the magazines, the bolts of which had already been loosened. The ammunition whips were quickly led out, and the men stood with their hands on a small lever ready to turn on the current of the electric hoists as soon as the hatches were off. When everything was seen to be clear, the endless chains of the hoists started with the whir of the motor and rolled their loads of rapid-fire ammunition to the decks above, where the men were stationed to receive it. Down the chute of the 8-inch gun turret, as an accompaniment to the deep rumble of the turret as it slowly swung from amidships to the port or starboard, came the command, "Full charges, common shot," from the officer in charge of the turret, and the answer quickly went back, "Aye, aye, sir," and as a response to a lower tone of voice, "Quick, lads; lively,

now," up came the long powder tanks and the

heavy 250-pound shell to the base of the tur-

ret. There the shell was quickly seized in the

tongs by two stalwart apprentices, raised and rammed home in the car; the tops of the long

copper powder tank were taken off and the powder in two sections placed in the other compartments of the car, the signal was given and both cars quickly rose to the breach of the turret guns and were sent back empty.

READY IN FOUR MINUTES. All this preparation of getting ready occupied a space of four minutes' time, after all the men went below and the hatches, were lowered and secured. The heat varies in this steel cage from 120 to 146 degrees, Fahrenheit, and quickly causes the men to strip to the waist and settle down to their work in an almost air-tight box filled with sweltering humanity, blindly obeying orders, with unquestioning obedience and alacrity, not knowing the cause of the alarm, whether target practice, bombardment an attack on the Spanish fleet or a false alarm. Suddenly the report of the first gun was

heard, followed in quick succession by another, and the battle was on. Down the hoists and chutes comes the powder smoke to add to the already high temperature of the handling-room followed by the hot saltpetre water from th sponging of the guns, making the decks slip pery and burning blisters on the bare backs of ing, feeling their way through the dense smoke, go silently and obediently about their work with only one thought and aim in view, to keep those continually empty cars and hoists filled with powder and projectiles, not knowing how the battle is raging. When a cheer is finally heard from the deck their spirits brighten, and an old salt will exclaim: "I guess they must have hit 'em that time" As a yell is heard "Armor-piercing, quick!" and the shells as quickly changed, he takes an old olly rag and rubs the cap of the projectile, saying: "That'll make 'er bite better," and the young boy of the new navy, who has been in the service as many months as the old salt has years, exclaims to his shipmates "Ah, what's he givin' us?"

That was the routine of the handling-room cn the 3d of July, except that once in a while the rush was broken by a carelessly handled shell dropping. One came down in the forward handay of the battle. As it dropped the forty feet "Stand clear!" shouted Hancock, but the com mand is superfluous, for if the shell had ex ploded no man in that place would ever have

DANGER FROM DROPPING SHELLS.

seen daylight again. It didn't explole, and as the handlers gasped in their temporarily departed breath, a prayer went up to heaven, and many uncomplimentary adjectives to the fellow in the turret between them and heaven. There were other heroes that day, men keeps everything in the ships in motion, and

take a risk greater than commodore or captain that day Captain Cook, having been ordered by Commodore Schley to cease firing, called the men from the handling-rooms and the turrets to take a breath of air while the chase of the Colon went on. But the battle was on men not visible. Down beneath the protective deck, informed only of the glories of that day's fighting by Captain Cook's bulletin through the speaking tube, men worked in a pit below the water in a temperature of over 160 degrees. STOKERS FAINT, BUT RETURN TO DUTY From the funnels the black smcke pouring

forth told that stokers and coal passers and firemen were working like flends to give the ship more momentum, so that the foe would be captured. At the engines Engineer Carter and his assistant, Mr. Patton, watched every pulsation, and encouraged the men to greater efforts to produce more steam. In the stok holes men tolled amid flerce flames that licked out at them each time the doors opened for coal or the long slice bars went in The rush furnaces, creating what is known as "forced draught." Curiously enough it is more comfortable in the stoke hole when forced draugh is called for than ordinarily, for the extra all forced down helps the men as well as the fires The heat, however, was intense on July 3, and several times the big steel cage opened to let out men who had fainted. Yet the instant the were recovered, back they went with as much

Slowly the Brooklyn gained on the Colon other gun, grasps the handles upon the carriage until the last Spanish flag went down. So did and swings it to the rear of the gun. No. 3 | the Oregon. The fire and engineer corps of the adjusts the primer, while No. 4, assisted by No. | two ships had won the day and caught the last of the Spanish fleet.

CAPTAIN ALGER DISABLED.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO THE SON OF THE SEC RETARY OF WAR.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Captain Frederick M. Alger, a son of the Secretary of War, who has been on duty in the campaign against Santiago. has been ordered home, because of disability. Through some accident, the Captain sustained a vere wrench of one of his knees, which will neces sitate it being put into a plaster cast for success ful treatment. The Secretary's son had suffered several accidents to the same knee in the last two and painfully wounding it.



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